UNITED
NATIONS

ST

Secretariat

Distr.
GENERAL

ST/SG/SER.E/363
19 October 1999

ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL
USES OF OUTER SPACE

INFORMATION FURNISHED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE CONVENTION ON REGISTRATION OF OBJECTS LAUNCHED INTO OUTER SPACE

Note verbale dated 8 October 1999 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,* has the honour to transmit the registration data for the Russian space launches for the period from January to June 1999 and also on the space objects which ceased to exist during the same period of time (see annex).

*General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex, of 12 November 1974.

*Annex**

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN JANUARY 1999

1. In January 1999, no space objects were launched by the Russian Federation.

2. The following space objects ceased to exist in January 1999 and were no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 January 1999:

1970-088A (Meteor-1)
1986-017MV (RS-18)
1996-069A (Cosmos-2335)

---

* The registration data are reproduced in the form in which they were received.

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN FEBRUARY 1999

1. In February 1999, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

No.	Name of space object	Date of launching	Basic orbit characteristics				General purpose of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
1999-	Soyuz TM-29 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	20 February	246·79	193·08	51·66	88·54	Delivery to the Mir manned orbital station of an international crew consisting of the cosmonauts Viktor Afanasyev, Jean-Pierre Haigneré, a French citizen, and Ivan Bella, a Slovak citizen
1999-	Raduga-1 (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	25 February	36 488		1·4	1 472	Communications satellite

2. On 9 February 1999, four American GLOBALSTAR satellites intended for mobile telephone communications, data transmission and the location of means of transport were placed in Earth orbit by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

3. On 15 February 1999, the American television broadcasting satellite TELSTAR 6 was placed in Earth orbit by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

4. The following space objects ceased to exist in February 1999 and were no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 28 February 1999:

1998-054A (Soyuz TM-28)
1998-067A (Progress M-40)

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN MARCH 1999

1. In March 1999, no space objects belonging to the Russian Federation were launched.

2. On 15 March 1999, four American GLOBALSTAR satellites intended for mobile telephone communications, data transmission and location of means of transport were placed in Earth orbit by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

3. On 24 March 1999, an ASIASAT 3C direct television broadcasting satellite was placed in Earth orbit by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site. The satellite was launched on behalf of the company AsiaSat, based in Hong Kong, China.

Note: On 28 March 1999, a full-scale model of a space object was launched on behalf of the American company Hughes by a Zenit-3SL carrier rocket from a floating launch platform in the equatorial zone of the Pacific Ocean. The platform was designed in connection with the international Sea Launch project for commercial launches.

4. At 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 March 1999, no space objects had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in March 1999.

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN APRIL 1999

1. In April 1999, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

No.	Name of space object	Date of launch	Basic orbital elements of object				General purpose of space object
			Inclination (degrees)	Perigee (km)	Anti-apogee (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
1999-014	Progress M-40 Launched by "Soyuz-U" carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site	3 April	51.6	192.3	51.8	88.9	Delivery to the Mir manned orbital station of consumables and various cargoes
1999-015	INF Launched into Earth orbit from the Mir manned orbital station	10 April	51.6	338	51.8	91.4	Model of the Iridium satellite

2. On 15 April 1999, four American GLOBALSTAR satellites intended for mobile telephone communications, data transmission and the location of means of transport were launched into Earth orbit by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

3. On 21 April 1999, the Bright-1000 satellite GeoSAT-12, intended for communications and remote Earth sensing, was launched into Earth orbit by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

4. On 29 April 1999, the German ABRIXAS satellite (for research of X-ray radiation from space) and the Italian MEGSAT satellite (carrying a technological experiment concerning information transmission for private users) was placed in Earth orbit by a Cosmos carrier rocket from the Kapustin Yar launch site.

5. At 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 April 1999, no space objects had been found to have ceased to Earth orbit in April 1999.

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN MAY 1999

1. In May 1999, no space objects belonging to the Russian Federation were launched.

2. On 21 May 1999, the Canadian NIMIQ television and radio broadcasting satellite was placed in Earth orbit by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

3. At 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 May 1999, no space objects had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in May 1999.

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN JUNE 1999

1. In June 1999, no space objects belonging to the Russian Federation were launched.

2. On 18 June 1999, the direct television broadcasting satellite ASTRA 1H for transmission to European countries was placed in Earth orbit by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site. The satellite is owned and operated by the European Satellite Society (ESS).

3. At 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 June 1999, no space objects had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in June 1999.